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McKean County Miner.

HARRY L. BACKUS, Editor and Proprietor | OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY | TERMS: $1.25 Per Year

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REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES

Held in Smethport Boro and Keating Township Saturday.

BOTH NOMINATE GOOD TICKETS.

Not Many Attended Caucus—Little Contest for Nomination—Every Man Should be Elected.

The Republican primaries were held in the borough and Keating township on Saturday evening and the following ticket was placed in nomination. There was practically no contest for places on the ticket and where there were more than one man for the same office little effort was made by either for the nomination.

With the possible exception of our candidate for chief burgess, W. A. Andorfer, all are too well known to the voters of this borough to need any introduction. Mr. Andorfer is a glass cutter by trade and is boss cutter at the Camp factory. He has been a resident of Smethport for the past four years and during that time has become acquainted with and won the confidence of the business men of this place. He is a man of keen perception, good business and executive ability and will fill the office to which he aspires with credit to himself and the borough. Following is the ticket nominated:

Chief Burgess—W. A. Andorfer.

Councilmen—W. A. Ostrander, three years, Guy McCoy, three years; H. H. Redfield, to fill unexpired term of W. P. Walsh, resigned, one year.

School Directors—Guardian Comfort, Oscar Engstrom.

High Constable—Andrew Ness.

Tax Collector—R. C. Gleason.

Auditor—Clarence Cheadle.

Judge of Election—C. A. Backus.

Inspector of Election—C. H. Earlhart.

Keating township Republicans held their primaries in the basement of the Sartwell school house on Saturday evening and placed in nomination the following ticket:

[illegible]

Judge of Election—1st district, O. D. Rush; 2d district, A. A. Champlin; 3d district, Geo. Hancock.

Inspector of Election—1st district, John Hallock; 2d district, Philetus Spencer; 3d district, C. H. Shannon.

Killed Himself and Wife.

A dispatch from Oil City to the Bradford Era dated yesterday says:

John H. Fiddler, proprietor of the Forest Hotel at Marienville, Forest county, shot and instantly killed his wife in the hotel to-day. He then shot himself in the forehead, and died at 9 o'clock to-night. He leaves one son, aged 8 years.

John H. Fiddler and his wife are well remembered in Bradford. They were made locally notable because of a smallpox scare which the man started here last August. He was refused lodging in different hotels, and with his wife and son, was taken to the new isolation hospital. Subsequently it developed that he was not afflicted with smallpox and he was released. With his wife and child he returned to his home at Marienville, threatening, meanwhile, to sue Bradford city for damages on account of his detention. He was afflicted with what was called Hungarian measles, a skin disease having many of the symptoms of smallpox. Mrs. Fiddler was a most estimable women and much sympathy was felt for her on account of the circumstances attending her visit. Her husband's hotel was the only one to survive the fire which occurred in Marienville early last summer.

College of Music.

Parents desiring children to have instruction, and well cared for, can find no better place than the College of Music at Froeburg, Snyder county, Pa. Pupils from ten years old and from the beginner to the advanced are admitted. Terms begin May 4, June 15 and July 29. For catalogue address

HENRY B. MOYER.

Buy a Food Chopper. It will save its cost many times. Holmes & Gilfillan.

Use the Redfield mantle.

ANCIENT HISTORY

Happening in McKean County in Days of Old, Taken from the Files.

H. Hamlin, Esq., will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Elmira Advertiser of the 10th instant, he furnished us in the evening of the day it was published. By that means we're enabled to give a portion of our readers last week the news of Lee's surrender, which took place the Sunday before.

From what little experience we have had in the oil regions we do not hesitate to say that we have visited no locality where the oil indications are more visible than in this immediate vicinity. Every oil man who has visited this county pronounces the same opinion and still there is less doing here than in any adjoining district. We understand that in Bradford township parties are boring for oil with some vigor, but that is the only township in McKean county where any efforts are being made, excepting the one well on the Beckwith property which is being "reamed" out. Why is this? What has become of the companies who leased thousands of acres up the valleys of Potato and Marvin creeks last fall and winter? Where are they? Echo answers where!

President Lincoln Murdered! Secretary Seward Assassinated! Frederick Seward Badly Injured! Washington, April 14, 1865. 11 o'clock p. m. To Maj. Gen. Dix:—This evening about nine o'clock, at Ford's Theatre, the President was standing in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris and the Mayor, when an assassin entered the box and approached the President from behind and shot him. The assassin then leaped onto the stage, flourishing a large knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through. The wound was mortal and the President has been insensible ever since and is now dying. About the same time another, or the same, entered Mr. Seward's house and upon the pretense of having a message was shown the Secretary's sick room. The Secretary was in bed and Mrs. Seward and a nurse were with him. [illegible] was instantly given. When he was seen he immediately gave [illegible] The murderer is described as being about [illegible] Secretary Seward will probably recover. I. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Later—April 15. Mr. Lincoln died this morning at 22 minutes past 7 o'clock. Mr. Seward, it is believed, is [illegible]

The blackest crime of the century was perpetrated in the City of Washington on Friday evening. The [illegible] about 10 o'clock Saturday morning. From the foregoing dispatches it will be seen that the wretch who committed this awful crime has been taken, but how can he expiate the wrong he has done this nation. The death of Abraham Lincoln has cast a gloom over the land which was never experienced before, even in the darkest days of our republic. It seems as though the saviour of our nation, the man on whom the restoration of our distracted land to happiness and peace depended, had been stricken down just as he was consummating his glorious mission. But he is gone. God has ordained that some other must finish up the great work so far advanced to completion by him whose loss is so greatly deplored to-day and it is our duty to submit to the decrees of an All-Wise Providence. Next week we shall give full particulars of this terrible tragedy. The above dispatches comprise all the information received at the time of going to press.

We mentioned in our last issue of the wounding of Lieut. Pelton in the recent battle near Petersburg. Now we are called upon to announce his death which was the effect of the wounds received at that time. It grieves us to record the death of such noble men as John Pelton. He first entered the service in 1861, as a member of Co. H of the 58th Regiment, and we can testify to his bearing as a true soldier upon every occasion which called out the elements constituting one. In the latter part of '68 he was mustered out of service for the purpose of being mustered in as 2d lieutenant of his company. After being mustered out it was ascertained that the company had not the requisite number of men to entitle him to a commission. Consequently he was sent home to await the filling up of his company. While home, in the fall of '64, Capt. Cowles received authority to raise a company of men for one year's service and Pelton was one of the first to enlist in that company. At the organization of the company he was made 2d lieutenant and he served in that capacity until he fell while leading his men over the Malakoff's of treason. Thus another noble sacrifice has been made to the great cause of human liberty. The remains of Lieut. Pelton have reached home and the funeral services will take place at the church in Farmers Valley to-day (Tuesday, April 25, 1865) at 10 a. m. Elder Morris will preach the funeral sermon.

Killed by a Horse.

George Reed, a well-known resident of Simpson, was fatally kicked by a horse early yesterday morning. The deceased was foreman for the South Penn Oil company and had gone to his barn at the rear of his residence to harness a team of horses. One of the animals proved refractory, and while endeavoring to obtain control of it in the stall Reed received a vicious kick in the epigastrical region, which felled him to the floor in a dying condition. Various efforts were put forth to overcome the effects of the blow, but to no avail, death ensuing within a brief period.

The deceased was a widower, aged 47 years, and is survived by three children. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and was held in high regard by his many friends and acquaintances in Simpson and vicinity. No arrangements have been made as yet for the funeral.

Coroner Hall of Bradford and County Detective Hungerville were notified of the fatality, but after investigating the circumstances of the death an inquest was not deemed necessary.—To-day's Bradford Era.

Coudersport Consistory Reunion.

The ninth reunion of Coudersport Consistory is in session at Coudersport this week and all of the degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second inclusive are being worked in full ceremonial and on Friday evening this reunion will conclude with a banquet.

A large class is taking the degrees, among which are H. H. Redfield, Sidney Owen, and H. M. Choate of this place. There are the usual number of visitors in attendance and the lodge is [illegible] by the presence of Andrew V. Holmes, Grand Secretary of the A. A. S. R. of the valley of Pittsburg. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Frozen to Death.

[illegible] was found frozen to death [illegible] shortly after 8 o'clock Saturday afternoon, says the Bradford Era. [illegible] about 50 years and is said to have served with the British army in the Soudan. He was a native of England and was accredited with possessing an excellent education and attainments of an exceptional quality, which proved of little consequence to him, owing to various frailties and an appetite for liquor, of which he was a victim. It is believed that Archer was his correct name and that he assumed the name of Bernette for family reasons.

Salvation Army.

The meetings at the Baptist church conducted by the Salvation Army have maintained their previous interest and power. The church has been crowded almost every night and there has been a goodly number of converts.

Next Saturday evening Brigadier V. A. McIntyre will be present and deliver a lecture on the work of the Salvation Army in the slum districts of our great cities. The lecture will be illustrated by a powerful stereopticon.

Brigadier McIntyre is expected to conduct the services on Sunday. There will be services on Sunday at 10:30 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. This series of meetings is expected to close on Sunday evening.

Death of Daniel Healey.

A dispatch to the Era from Mt. Alton, dated Jan. 26 says: Daniel Healey died at his home here this evening at 6 o'clock, aged 68 years. He had been suffering from an attack of la grippe. Mr. Healey was a resident of this place during the past 87 years; was a man of excellent qualities and one who was highly esteemed. He is survived by five sons and three daughters, J. J. Healey of Smethport, C. M. of Grand Rapids, Mich., D. T of Bradford, A. C. of Kane, Miss Ella Healey of Bradford, Martin and Misses Jennie and Margaret of Mt. Alton.

For Sale.

A dining table and sideboard, nearly new; also a heating stove. Call on or address R. E. BURDICK, Smethport, Pa.

THE RED MEN'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Second Birthday of the I. O. R. M. in Smethport.

IT WAS AN ENJOYABLE EVENT.

Many Guests Were in Attendance—Crosby Sent a Large Delegation—Good Time.

The Smethport Red Men entertained many friends in a highly enjoyable manner at the I. O. O. F. rooms on Monday evening, the occasion being the second anniversary of the organization of the local tribe.

A large number of Indians, together with their wives and sweethearts, drove down from Crosby and joined the merry throng.

The Smethport band arrived at the hall about 9 o'clock and rendered several selections before supper was announced. The music by the band was greatly appreciated and loudly applauded, the selection, "Nancy Lee," sung by Mr. John Swan with band accompaniment, being encored several times.

Mr. Dan Hunter and another gentleman, whose name could not be learned, favored the assemblage with several vocal selections, which were well received.

The band and invited guests were then ushered to the dining room, which accommodates fifty-six persons, and an elegant collation was served. The Red Men certainly know how to provide eatables. The variety was large and everything was good—like mother used to make. After heartily discussing the tempting repast, the first roomful retired to make room for the others and the writer is quite sure the dining room was filled four times, making a total of [illegible] two hundred persons who enjoyed the elegant spread.

[illegible] Dan Hunter played on [illegible] selections that were [illegible] but everyone in the room [illegible] to be heard. It was [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

ENTIRELY JUSTIFIABLE

By Eva Williams Malone

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Brother Hankins was up before Justice Bradbury for assault and battery—Brother Hankins, who had always considered "going to court" as the next step toward a trip to the nether regions.

Yet it was perfectly evident from the proof that Brother Hankins was guilty of the charge brought against him that he had assaulted Deacon Eli Smith. The deacon's manifold and manifest personal defacements proved the facts, and the oaths of various witnesses clinched the proof.

Brother Hankins' counsel sought to establish the plea that there were mitigating circumstances, and Brother Hankins was allowed to take the stand in his own behalf. He pulled his forelock in the way he had been taught was the proper thing when he wanted to "use manners" and said:

"Yo' sk'u' ain' no mo' s'prised to see me heah, jedge, den I is to be heah, but flesh an' blood is flesh an' blood, an' dey cain' stan' no mo' den dey kin."

"But you are a minister of the gospel, Uncle Hank, and as such don't you think it is very unbecoming for you to be getting into a common fight?"

"But lemme tell yo', jedge, dis heah ain' no common fight, ah' of any one ob my members is had er been cotch in such a box an' hadn' er fit I'd er thawt he mout be a putty good ch'rch member, but he wa'n' no pi'ere ob a man."

"How is that, Uncle Hank?" said the judge. "It seems a very plain case of assault and battery, and I don't see where the mitigating circumstances come in."

"Let's t'ake' yo' hain' 'count an' ca'culate wid dem suckumstances an' cain' jes' zackly segashetly how mitigat'n' dey really are, jedge. Yo' see, I wuz 'fessin' at Possum Holler, an' dere wa'n' nuffin but peace an' good will in my congregashun tell de deacons 'gun at me to marry. My wife, yo' know, been dead sev'al mont's."

"Well, you didn't object to that, did you?" And the judge gave Uncle Hankins a knowing wink.

"Well, s'a, I wa'n' jes' zackly sho' 'bout de matt'h. I 'lowed I wuz putty comf'table wid my daughter Kyarline, so I said to de 'mobbers of hit's self de sarve I'd jes' stay ole I wuz. But, no sah; dey 'low dat mont mek scrunch an' bit 'ud be better fur de chu'ch if I'd git me a purtier 'oman among de sisters' Sat Eli kinder keep de sisters in a stew when de pastor's a widow man."

"Too many of them with an' eye on him, eh, Uncle Hank?" put in the judge.

"Well, I dunno 'bout dat, jedge," said Uncle Hank modestly, "but de 'mobbers dey jes' de matter so strong dat I thinly 'cluded dat ef Zion wa'n' prosper under de presidun ob a widow man dat widow man could put a stop to de 'rest de sa'."

"So you concluded to take a wife, did you?"

"Well, a-a jes' zackly dat strong, jedge. I thawt I'd s'arch brows erroun' an' see how de hain' lay, an' ef my eye light on de proper pusson an' de proper pusson's eye light on me"—

"Why, the matter would be easy enough, of course. That's perfectly natural, Uncle Hank." The judge's court seemed for the time being to be transformed into the court of Cupid.

"Well, sah, I browse erroun' 'mongst de sisters sev'al mont's an' come to de conclusion dat Sist' 'Merley Pendergrass jes' 'bout fill de bill, an' when I 'scuss de matter wid her she 'low she hain' no dejection: dat a minister's wife am a mos' lubly an' a mos' holy callin'. But Sist' 'Merley say she hain' no regler 'bidin' place, bein' a lady what mos'ly hahs out, so de weddin' 'n'd hatter be kinder privit, dout no kyards, no poun' cake, no to-do ob no sawt.

"But dat sawter didn' suit me. I stole my fus' wife, bit bein' slave times, an' I jes' had a feelin' dat ef I gwine marry ergin I didn' want no sneakin' off in de dyuk onbeknownst lak, so I tole Sist' 'Merley dat ez I wuz enterin' de holy state ob mattermony fur de good ob de chu'ch (not meanin' no sinnywations 'ginst de lady) I 'low de chu'ch ort to stand de spense, an' I 'nounce at my next 'p'intment dat dere 'n'd be perseedin's ob mos' onusual intrust at my daughter Kyarline's de next Tuesday night an' all dem dat wuz willin' to fetch 'n poun' er so ob welcome needn' stan' back fur no fudder invite.

"Dey cotch on, an' ebberwhah I went fur de nex' few days yo' could smell de poun' cakes an' de fowels. De deacons dey all seem mighty pleased an' 'low hit's de bes' t'ing could er happened to de chu'ch, meanin' dat I wa'n' gwine stay a widow man no longer. An' Sist' 'Merley she wuz jes' ez smilin' ez a basket ob chips, an' I didn' no mo' distrus' 'er den I distrus' yo' bonnah on de bench. I made sho' she wuz straight goods, all wool an' a yard wide an' no spots.

"So I hustle erroun' an' scratch up de money fur de license, a-feelin' mo' settleder an' mo' contenteder den I is sence my fus' wife went to glory."

Here Uncle Hank paused, and a shadow fell athwart his wrinkled face. The judge suggested:

"Did the wedding come off on time, Uncle Hank?"

Uncle Hank wiped his brow reflectively and answered after some hesitation:

"Well, jedge, yo' mout say hit did, an' ergin yo' mout say hit didn', 'cordin' to de way yo' look at de matter. F'um dis heah cullud pusson's stan'p'int I'd say no, sah, de weddin' didn' come off 'cordin' to 'p'intment.

"My daughter Kyarline hab ebber't'ing ready, an' de way de pies an' cakes an' fowels wuz brung in beat de band. De 'rangement wuz dat Deacon Eli Smith, dat white eyed scounrel ober dere fordinst yo' honnah," and Uncle Hank glared at the brother mentioned, "he wuz to fetch de bride an' de license to Kyarline's at early candlelightin', an' de weddin' 'n'd den proceed. Now, sah, jes' dat's what de John Stardat come in."

"Didn't Deacon Smith bring the bride, Uncle Hank?" asked the judge, with interest.

"Didn' he bring de bride?" And Uncle Hank's eyes shot lurid flames at Deacon Smith over "fordinst" the judge. "Dohn' he brung de bride? Yes, sah, he brung de bride, all tiffied off to kill. Full when he draw dat license on me what yo' t'ink dat son of"—

"Be careful, Uncle Hank," admonished the judge.

"What yo' t'ink dat white eyed hippercrit done? Why, sah, he had his own name put in de license to marry Miss 'Merley Pen'ergrass 'stid ob mine, an' 'fo' I could git a grab on what wuz gwine on, I been 'sociably flambustricated, he an' 'Merley stood up befo' de preacher, an', sah, he had 'em married tight an' fas', an' me settin' dere, wid my mouf open, plum struck dumb! An' dat ain' all, sah. When de surrymoney wuz ober, dat ellyun 'pear sah, I said hit, an' I stan' ready to pay de damage dat ellyun come up to me an' say, he did."

"'Pears lak dere's a little mistake in de bridegroom, but ez de bride said she puffer me, an' you wuz gwine fixer de matter fur de good ob de ch'rch, Brudder Hankins, dere needn' be no habid feelin's. Hadn' we all better set down to supper?"

"Yes, sah; dat's de proppersishun he mek me, standin' dere in my gal Kyarline's house, wid my bride a-hangin' on his arm! An', boss, ez I said at de fus', I ain' nuffin but flesh an' blood of I is a preacher. When he come at me dat erway an' let dash, wher me dat he done stole my bride an' now he's tryin' to steal my weddin' supper, de flesh got de bes' ob de sperit, jedge, an' I jes' fly at dat w'ite 'pear an' you knew de res'." Uncle Hank, as gave a satisfied glance at the crest fallen, mutilated features of his treacherous rival and sat down amid something that sounded very like suppressed applause.

Square Bradbury took his quid of tobacco from his mouth, got on his most magisterial air and said:

"After hearing the testimony the court is of opinion that this is a plain case of assault and battery and that Parson Hankins only enforced his simple duty in the premises. The prisoner is discharged. If Deacon Eli Smith does not come up promptly and settle the costs in this case he can have the pleasure of spending his honeymoon in the workhouse."

His Knitting Work.

Aunt Avira Pifer was what her neighbors called a "peddler driver." Possessed of untiring energy and unfailing strength herself, she made little allowance for idleness on the part of any one, and the decided says a contributor to Lippincott's Magazine. Get she would "put up with a dreamy man easier than with a lazy one."

Aunt Avira's husband, Uncle Ethan, was a small, wizened, weak looking man, whom Aunt Avira declared to be "mighty wary, if he did look so gosh dlim."

One day a salesman boarder who chanced to be staying at a farmhouse near the Pifer homestead wandered over to the little brown farmhouse and sat down for a chat with Aunt Avira. The visitor took note of the enormous quantity of stove wood piled up in the back yard and overflowing from the great woodshed. The whole yard was strewn with it. The caller estimated that there were not less than twenty-five cords.

"What an enormous quantity of wood you have?" he said to Aunt Pifer.

"Yes, there is considerable," she replied. "I cal'late on sellin' most o' it in the fall."

"Who cut it?"

"Oh, Ethan did it as sort o' knittin' work. I think it's a good thing for a man to have some kind o' knittin' work to do when he's restin', and that wood pile has been Ethan's knittin' work."

Poe's Smile of Genius.

His mouth was like Apollo's bow unbent and in the natural curve said sorrow, with imagination, but when wreathed into smiles by any cheering inflorescence of his soul, disclosing a set of ivory teeth as evenly set as the opal walls of Eden, was absolutely captivating and beautiful. So remarkably pleasing was this transition from sadness to sunshiny gladness of hilarity that I now seem to see him smiling before me, lighting up the dim vistas of my memory as the rain fraught lightning does the darkness of a summer night. But there was this peculiarity about his smile, which I do not remember ever to have seen in any other person—namely, that it did not appear to be the result of gladness of heart altogether or gladness mixed with sorrow, but a pleasing satire, a smiling review of all that had just been said by him, like the triumphant world renovating laughter of the weeping heavens, expressive of that beautiful Apollonian disdain which seemed to say, "What you 'see through a glass darkly' I behold through the couched eye of an illuminated seer." Not only did he look this, but he felt it—felt it with all his inmost soul. It was, in the truest acceptance of the term, a smile of genius. —"The Poe-Chivers Papers" in Century.

The Bite of the Sea Lion.

The bite of the sea lion is poisonous; besides, it is an ugly wound from the manner in which it is inflicted. Although the creature moves painfully and slowly on land, the motion of its head and neck is extremely quick. The neck seems to have an almost elastic quality. One is surprised at its reach. The sea lion is like a bulldog. When he has caught hold, he does not let go at once, but sets his teeth firmly in the flesh. Then he twists his head, the teeth being still embedded in the flesh, and, without relinquishing his grip, he gives a quick jerk. The result is to pull out a ragged piece of flesh if the animal has taken a deep hold.—Leslie's Weekly.

SMILE AS YOU GO.

Everybody Loves the Man With a Shining Countenance.

Brighter than the most brilliant of gems electrifying with a radiance that does not dazzle so much as it calls forth a reflection of brightness, is the shining countenance.

The soul of each man is a sun of infinite energy and glorious light. But how few allow themselves to shine! How few faces are lit up with their possible divine life!

Take your thoughts away from the swamps of fear and evil, center them on the ideals of faith and love, on good intentions for others, and your countenance is at once illuminated.

Look in a mirror, and you shall see that my words are true. Absolve yourself of all troubles, be peaceful, be still, cease all your repining; then your countenance will shine.

That such an instantaneous physical change can take place by a change of thought suggests what power there is in a renewed habit of thought, a habit created by repeated conscious, repose-ful efforts of calm, concentrated thinking in line with the ideal.

Not only is the countenance changed by a bright thought, but the whole body. The atoms are so many vortices of ether, and the central force of each is the mind.

A shining countenance is a smiling countenance. Look on life rightly, and you cannot but be pleased. Then you will smile, you will laugh with joy, because of life's possibilities.

You have perhaps desired to reach greater heights of power. You will reach them easier if you will but smile as you go.

There is every reason why the heart should be glad, and your love for others will show this so. This is the sunshine that expresses itself in your countenance. The mere fact of loving drives away fear and darkness. All false conceptions of duty, the conclusions of a biassed reasoning, vanish at the appearance of love.

Every one loves the sunshiny days, and every one loves the man whose soul or individual sun shines through his face.

Such a man will be trusted wherever he is. He is an interpreter of life; he will intuitively grasp the meaning of illness; he will be welcomed everywhere; he will merge well and he will be recognized by all; he will be received as the Son of Man, a true exemplar of his race, a leader in the evolution of humanity; he will be an encouragement and an incentive to all.

A shining countenance is best of all an immediate physical and expressive of the proof of right thinking, and the unique source of this illustration contains the potency of our purely changing character body symbolizings, of influencing the person, the community, the race, of issuing forth from its magnetic, solar center great streams of life, giving out more vigor, raising the whole realm of existence to the higher plane. —Fred Burry.

Too Generous.

"What was the trouble between Arabella and her young man that they gave up the idea of marrying?" asked a former resident of Bushby.

"Arabella was always techy," said the young lady's aunt, with impersonal calmness, "and that was the trouble—that and her being so liberal. It's a terrible risky combination of qualities.

"They kept having hitches all along, but came Christmas time Albert asked her right up and down what she wanted, for fear of making the wrong choice, and she said, 'You can give me enough candy to fill my slipper,' looking at him real coy.

"Well, her feet aren't as small as some, but that wasn't his idea. 'Twas because he's generous and not literal. He sent her a five pound box, poor, deluded critter, and she up and broke the engagement, and his little sister ate the candy and enjoyed it, by what I hear."—Youth's Companion.

A Business Asset.

Mr. Lane was a small man and far from strong. He admired strength in others above almost anything else, but he showed his admiration as he showed all his feelings—in a cautious way.

He was an expressman. Having called one day at a house for a heavy box of books, he was amazed to see the young athlete of the family, who was then enjoying a vacation from college, take up the box, after a pitying glance at him, and bear it out to the cart as if it had been a bag of feathers.

"I wish I had his strength," said the little expressman, with enthusiasm, to the young fellow's mother. "I would give 50 cents, ma'am, for such strength as your son's, and 'twould be well worth that to me in my business."

In a Critical Attitude.

Some people seem to be born in an unhappy frame of mind. They cannot admire excellency without making some comment on deficiencies. With them the "times are always out of joint." They are simply in a critical attitude, and nothing except grumbling will satisfy their morbid condition, says the Pittsburg Press. They remind one very strikingly of the old lady who, when she was asked how she felt, replied that she felt better, but that when she felt better she always felt worse, as she knew if she felt better she was going to have a worse spell again.

The Curate's Compliment.

In a west end church on a recent Sunday the junior curate was preaching on reasons for coming to church. "Some people," he remarked, "come to church for no better reason than to show off their best clothes." Then he paused and glanced thoughtfully over his audience. "I am thankful to see, dear friends," he added, "that none of you has come here for that reason."—London Telegraph.

Penalty of Laziness.

Head of Department—What's this lying on my desk? The last dunning letter received from my tailor, duly initialed by all my clerks! Oh, dear, what have I done? Actually sent it round to be duly noted without taking the trouble to look at it!—Fliegende Blatter.

Her Ideal

By JOHN GRIMES

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Cynthia Parker had had ideals ever since she was old enough to read of Jack the Giant Killer. As she grew up she finally painted a Bayard in her own imagination. He was a tall, dark knight, who rode a coal black horse and had a clarion voice.

Cynthia had a very practical mother and a hard headed father, and when she was old enough to marry and began to turn down the young farmers who offered their love the old folks had much to say. They realized that hay was $16 a ton, butter 18 cents per pound and eggs in demand at 16 cents per dozen, and they couldn't make out why, in the face of these facts, Cynthia should have ideals. If she hadn't cheer very much in earnest, her Bayard would have gone galloping away in short order, but at seventy-five she was still faithful to her ideal.

"Yes, Cynthia's an idiot," said her father grimly. "If she'd only been a boy, Ed have licked the nonsense out of her before she was fifteen. There's Jim Hudson just dyin' for love of her and his father ready to buy him a farm when he marries, but even when he's tellin' love to her she'll look right past his ears to see if that ideal of hers hain't prancin' along the road. As I haven't got no nonsense about me, she hain't take after you."

"You brute!" try to lay it all on me, Moses Parker. I've done my duty even to lickin' Cynthia's ears till she was seventeen years old. She must have got her foolishness from your grandmother."

It's easy for us to say that she early fixed young Hudson, but her ideal rose first and Jim Hudson next. She had begun to get a little discouraged and was almost ready to declare that if Bayard didn't ariddle it to view within a specified time she'd give up looking for him and settle down to her humdrum and seldom feeling.

So was in this state of mind when her father came up from the woods one day with a couple of ripe mandrake

OLD UNCLE ELI COGGSWELL CAME LIMPING THROUGH THE GATE.

in his hand. A ripe, yellow mandrake is luscious fruit and the sight of it makes one's mouth water. There wasn't anything to detain Cynthia in the house that afternoon, and she took a basket and sallied forth for a stroll. The mandrakes were waiting to be pulled and eaten, and the girl had taken a seat on a log and got away with her sixth when a man suddenly rose up out of a brush heap near by. Cynthia screamed out in surprise, but a smile on the stranger's face reassured her. He was tall and dark like her ideal. He wasn't clad in velvet or purple or armor, and his war steed was not champing his bit near by, but the girl felt her heart bounding. He might be her Bayard in disguise.

It didn't take him ten minutes to satisfy her of this fact. He was a wronged and persecuted man, who had been obliged to fly from his enemies for the time being. Later on he would return to face and crush his calumniators. He was unkempt and unshorn, but those things didn't count against him. A chevalier flying for his life must keep hustling right along and look for a clean shirt only when the vengeful pursuers have abandoned the chase.

It never occurred to Cynthia to suspect the stranger of deceit. His story was rambling and disconnected, but he had her sympathies from the start, and when his tale was finished he had the offer of her help.

It was accepted with a knightly bow. He was in want of "grub," as he called it, to break his fast. This was a slip of the tongue. What he meant was viands. She returned to the house and fetched him viands, and she likewise handed over her little store of savings. He seemed disappointed at the sum total, and she felt ashamed of her poor offering. While he banqueted he made inquiries, and after his inquiries he lied some more. Cynthia's mother would have taken him for a sheep thief at the start and had him all tangled up five minutes later, but the girl of ideals saw only a knight in distress before her.

The stranger was to rest in the wildwood for a couple of days and then hie forth to fall upon his enemies by the flank. When he had avenged his wrongs, he was to return and lay his heart at her feet.

This was exactly as Cynthia had dreamed, and, though he was smoking plug tobacco as she retired from the scene, she even twisted that fact in his favor.

Next morning, after a night of dreams in which lords and dukes were to be counted by the dozen, the girl slipped out of the house with viands for her ideal's breakfast, but she hunted the greenwood in vain. Even the scent of the cut plug had departed from the sylvan glade.

Cynthia returned to the house to meet a sharp reproof from her mother for her gallivanting about so early in the morning, and she was wondering whether her ideal had fallen into the hands of his enemies when a constable arrived. He was on the trail of a jail breaker. Then a second constable showed up. He was on the trail of a horse thief. Then young Jim Hudson put in an appearance. He came with the news that a pair of horses had been taken from his father's barn the night before.

The jail breaker and the horse thief answered the exact description of her knight, and she had mentioned Farmer Hudson's horses as the best in the neighborhood. As the girl stood pale faced and trembling old Uncle Eli Coggswell came limping through the gate, exclaiming in his high treble voice:

"Hoss thieves, eh? Waal, now, but what was Cynthia Parker a-doin' in the woods yesterday? I was bustin' mandrakes, and I saw her with a feller who sartinly looked mean 'nuff to steal. Speak right up, gal!"

The girl had to own up amid tears and reproaches and exclamations, and she got no reply except from Jim Hudson. He had more or less of her ideals, and there was a bit of romance in his own nature. When the mother vigorously declared that she had got to box Cynthia's ears, Jim stepped in to avert the catastrophe and offer his condolence at the same time.

Cynthia's knight was stopped twenty miles away by a sheriff and next day was locked up in the county jail. He does not be heard hing out of these days before. There wasn't much said by Farmer Parker or his wife until after the trial, but then the father sent down before Cynthia and asked:

"Well, young lady, now it's all over, what you goin' to do? Goin' to have any more of your ideals?"

"Dunno," she quietly replied.

"What is a mandrake is it?"

"Jim Hudson!" she said as she left the room with a very red face.

How He Won Her.

He studied palmistry and was looking for a chance to marry money. They sat in a corner behind a big bank of potted plants. One of her hands was in his. The little barks that there is so fond of doing had begun to be visible around the corners of her eyes. She was still a pretty woman, however, and, notwithstanding the fact that she had buried one husband and divorced another, was inclined to believe that there might be a good, lively romance in her still. He bent low over the slim, soft hand. He noticed the splendid tapes upon her fingers. He had heard of the former that was at her disposal. "I hate to tell you anything," he said, "that will be likely to make you feel uncomfortable, but shall I tell you what I really see?" "Yes," she said, drawing a quick breath. "Tell me everything." "It looks to me," he went on, "as if a great sorrow were in store for you. It will come along about the time you are twenty-seven years old." Two weeks later the gossips were asking one another how in the world she had become engaged upon such a short acquaintance. "Why, he can't be over thirty," they declared, "and she's at least forty."—Chicago Record.

To Keep Eggs Fresh.

According to the London Lancet, the change in an egg from a fresh to a stale condition is partly due to a loss of moisture and partly to a "disturbance of equilibrium caused by external agencies." This can be avoided and the eggs kept fresh, that scientific journal alleges, by simply coating the shell with grease as soon as it is laid and before it has time to cool. Eggs treated in this way, the Lancet declares, are so well preserved months after they are laid that they cannot be distinguished from ones newly presented by the hen. It is also declared that eggs can be kept fresh for six months by dipping them as soon as they are taken from the nest in a strong solution of silicate of soda, which stops up the pores of the shell and hermetically seals the egg. If an egg once gets cold, it is of no use to treat it after these recipes, for it will then be past preserving.

Marbles Support a State.

It is said that the making of marbles, so dear to the heart of the small boy, is the main support of the poor in the state of Thuringia, Germany. They gather small square stones and grind them in machines similar to coffee mills until they are rounded. "Commies," agates and "bullseyes" are made in that way.

Glass alleys with the varicolored streaks in them are blown by the glass blowers of Lauscha. They take bits of white, red and blue glass and blow them together into a twist.

A Dangerous Toy.

"My boy Sammy," said the neighbor, "worries me almost to death with his somnambulism."

"You ought to take it away from him," said Mrs. Lapsling. "He'll kill himself with it some day."—Chicago Tribune.

Developed a Negative.

Rita—Why is Mr. Kodak so glum looking?

Nita—He and Eleanor have just come out of the darkroom, where he had evidently developed a negative.—Princeton Tiger.

The Poor Rule.

Kwoter—Well, it's a poor rule that won't work both ways, you know.

Jiggins—I say it's a poor rule that would work any way. If it wasn't poor, it wouldn't have to work.—Philadelphia Press.

Special Sale

All our fall and winter pattern hats, untrimmed hats and winter millinery will be closed out at and below cost.

For rare bargains call and see us.

Carrie Reilly Clark & Co's,
REILLY BLOCK, SMETHPORT.

Rooney's is the Place
to buy a nice, sweet piece of
Fresh, Salt or Smoked
MEAT
whether it be a full quarter or a small steak. And for
Fruit and Vegetables
I am always headquarters.
J. F. ROONEY, Smethport, Pa.

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The Finest and most complet line of
Picture Mouldings
ever brought to Smethport. Before you purchase a frame call and see the elegant assortment at my studio.
"IKE" GLEASON, The Pict grapher
Smethport, Pa

Leonard Koenig;
located near the creamery, is prepared to do all kinds of
PAINTING
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DECORATING.
UPHOLSTERING
Always done neatly and promptly. Latest styles of coverings on hand.
Smethport, - Penna.

E. W. JONES,
(Successor to F. H. Norris.)
LIVERY & FEED STABLE
Bennett House Barn
First Class Rigs at Reasonable Prices.
Directly Opposite Court House.
SMETHPORT, PA.

For a FINE, HOT OYSTER STEW
Step into the
Novelty Restaurant.
New York Counts, Clams, Cigars and Fine Confectioneries
Always on Hand.
THOMAS YOUNG, PROP'R.

UNDERTAKING
AND
EMBALMING
IN ALL BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERIENCED FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
SPECHT & SASSE
SMETHPORT, PA.

Palmer & Dodge,
LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES.
FOR SALE,
Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Etc. Cutters and Robes.
Smethport - Penn.
March 1, 1900

$5,000.00 WORTH

Youths' & Men's Suits & Overcoats

REDUCED

from 20 to 30 per cent.

It is not "a go up-like-a-rocket, come down-like-a-stick" affair, but a great mercantile movement, like they have in larger cities. They need Room and **Cash.** So do we, and to accomplish this, we rather take cost and **less than cost,** now, than carry the goods over until next season. Besides, we want you to do **as well here** as you can in cities. **It is up to you** now to compare prices with others and to call here and convince yourself that we have nothing but strictly **high grade Clothing at**

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

Any Suit or Overcoat in the house marked $ 6.50, $ 7.00 or $ 7.50 for $ 5.00.
Any Suit or Overcoat in the house marked 8.50, 9.00 or 10.00 for 7.50.
Any Suit or Overcoat in the house marked 10.50, 11.50 or 12.50 for 9.00.
Any Suit or Overcoat in the house marked 12.50, 13.00 or 13.50 for 10.00
Any Suit or Overcoat in the house marked 15.00, 16.50 or 17.50 for 12.50

30 per cent reduction on all **Children's Suits and Overcoats** Ages from three to fourteen years.

Regardless of Losses that may be entailed, we simply offer choice from our **entire stock** as above.

CENTRAL BLOCK. **WM. MONHEIMER.** SMETHPORT, PA.

SILVERWARE,
NICKEL WARE,
FRENCH & AUSTRIAN CHINA,
ENGLISH PORCELAIN,
BRIC-A-BRAC,
GLASSWARE,
JAPANESE PIECES.
Useful as well as beautiful.

J. C. Hamlin.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Thursday, Jan. 29 1903.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—The small-pox scare has about died out in Mt Jewett.

—The Free Press printing plant at Westfield, N. Y., was considerably damaged by fire one day last week.

—Miss Lois Young gave an enjoyable luncheon in honor of Miss Agnes McCoy at her home on West Main street Saturday afternoon.

—Little Merle Bisett has invited sixteen young friends to a sleighing party, followed by a chicken supper, at his grandfather's home.

—Miss Hallie Walker has been engaged to fill the position of stenographer in the office of the supreme court at a salary of $700 a year.

—Bert McAllister, ex-chief of the Bradford fire department, was awarded $318 for his horse, which has become famous through litigation.

—Mrs. Henry Hamlin went to Binghamton to attend a reception given by her daughter, Mrs. Robt. Rose, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Charles, last Saturday.

—The record of 247 held by T. H. Purtle was broken last Thursday afternoon by Harold Backus at the athletic club bowling alleys, he making a score of 258 pins.

—A. Lincoln Kirk, impersonator, exhibited his abilities before a good sized crowd at the M. E. church last Thursday evening. Mr. Kirk is not first-class in his art, although "it might have been worse," is the general verdict of those in attendance.

—Nellie Kingsley, a 13-year-old girl of Corning, N. Y., has admitted that she attempted to poison her foster parents in order to get possession of their property. The Kingsleys are well to do and have given her every advantage but she seems to possess the disposition of a degenerate.

—Mr. Frank Brooder, assistant treasurer of the Kane Bank & Trust Co., has resigned his position. Mr. Brooder entered the bank about fifteen years ago as messenger boy, and by strict attention to his duties worked his way up to his present place. We understand that he will go west.—Kane Republican.

—Mrs. E. L. Keenan entertained the whist club last Thursday evening. After the required number of games were played elegant refreshments were served and then the guests danced a cotillion. It was what you might call a "judicial" affair for there were three judges present, J. W. Bouton, T. A. Morrison and John Ormerod.

—A freezing chute and stock yard has been established at the lower end of the Shawmut line yards in Bolivar for the loading of cattle, sheep and other stock. It is expected that when the Shawmut line gets through trains running next summer that Bolivar will become quite an important shipping point for live stock and farm produce.—Breeze.

—The Hon. J. M. McElroy, assemblyman from McKean county, introduced a bill in the House recently, providing for an appropriation of $42,000 for hospital purposes in the city of Bradford. The bill provides for the appropriation of $30,000 to aid in the construction of a new hospital and $12,000 for the maintenance of a hospital for two years. Mr. McElroy is a member of the appropriations committee of the house.—Bradford Star.

—David Anthony, a bachelor 60 years of age, who resides about three miles from here, was found in a shed at ten o'clock last Tuesday morning frozen to death. He was seen about the streets of this place last night and appeared to be drinking quite heavily. When found this morning he was sitting in a shed opposite the shanty he called home. His horse, hitched to a cutter, was standing near the shed, having withstood the severity of the six-below-zero night.—Potter Enterprise.

—A hospital containing 36 small-pox patients was burned in Biddeford, Me., on Sunday last. The mercury was several degrees below zero and all of them suffered terribly from exposure. One man is expected to die. When the fire was discovered some of the patients seized mattresses and dragged them out on the snow far enough away from the the fire and huddled together upon them. Notwithstanding the dread of the disease, firemen and police went at the building with a will, but the hospital was burned to the ground. Both policemen and firemen gave up their outer garments to cloche the patients, who eventually were cared for in houses offered by the owners as temporary hospitals.

Why Suffer With Your Kidneys?

The discovery of Dr. Geo. Leininger's For-mal-de-hyde Kidney Tablets has proved a blessing to thousands of kidney sufferers who have been restored to perfect health. These tablets drive the kidney disease germs out of the blood and prevent accumulation of uric acid in the system. We urge all sufferers to give this successful and scientific kidney remedy a trial. They come in two sizes, 25 and 50 cents. Come and get a trial treatment free at J. W. Voorhees.

Cure Your Catarrh Now.

V. Van Dorn, 2011 Avenue B, Birmingham, Ala., writes: "I have had catarrh in one of the worst forms for 20 years, and after using Dr. Geo. Leininger's For-mal-de-hyde Inhaler for two days feel entirely relieved and believe by its continued use I will get cured." Sold at 50 cents on a guarantee by J. W. Voorhees.

A COOL FISHERMAN.

The Story of How He Landed a Great Big Beauty.

Row slowly now. A little nearer to the shore. There, that's right. Steady now. This rocky looks like a good place. The left oar; just a little. There that's fine. Just by those lily pads a large one was caught the other day. See swing. Did you see that? A strike, and he was a beauty, too, an eight pounder. I'll bet. Back water, quick, till I try him again. Steady, now. This is the place. I guess we've missed him. No by Jove there he was again! He's got it; he's got it! Turn her out into deep water. He's in the lily pads now and a good sized! Thunderation, and she was a monster! Must have weighed at least ten pounds. No, there he is! He is still hooked, he is all right, he is free from the lilies, he is free! Steady now. Put the oars in the boat. So the pole. He heads it rapidly down. Are those not the reel sings? Now he has turned. He is coming toward us! Hand me that landing net! Quick, quick! He is going under the boat! He will snap the line! Keep smoke on the reel! Give him room! Have you got it? Keep cool, now. Just a second. Steady. There he goes under the boat. He is in the boat. We have him. He is a beauty. Isn't he a beauty? Isn't he a dandy, a corker, a peacher? He will go about six pounds, if he weighs an ounce. Wasn't he the liveliest one you ever saw? Did you see him make that three feet out of the water? You didn't? Man, were were your eyes? Row now, and we will weigh him. How much did you say? Four pounds and two ounces! Pshaw! That can't be right. Your scales are not accurate. Well, he's a beauty anyway. It took full half hour to tire him out and land him. "Three minutes, you say? You're mistaken! That can't possibly be. It was surely longer than that! He was a fighter to the last. Excited when I caught him! Now, not a bit! Cool as a cucumber just as I am now. He certainly is a beauty.—Forest and Stream.

THE OLD WOOD FIRE.

Putting the Big Backing in Place—Was Quite a Job.

After the evening chores were done my father would appear in the doorway with the big backing coated with snow, often of ampler girth than himself and fully breast high to him as he held it upright, canting it one way and another, and walking it before him on its wedge shaped end. He would perhaps stand it against the chimney while he took a breathing spell and planned his campaign. Then, the andirons hauled forward on the hearth and the bed of half burned brands and live coals raked open, the icy log was walked into the chimney, where a skillful turn would lay it over, hissing and steaming, in its lair of hot embers. It seemed a thing alive, and its vehement spattering and protesting made a dramatic moment for at least one small spectator.

The stout shovel and tongs or perhaps a piece of firewood used as a lever would force it against the chimney back; then a good sized stick, called a "back stick," was laid on top of it, and the andirons were set in place. Across the andirons another good sized stick was laid, called a "fore stick," and in the interspace smaller sticks were crossed and thrust and piled, all quickly kindled by the live coals and brands. In very cold weather a fire was kept burning all night, our father getting up once or twice to replenish it. Even in summer the coals rarely became extinct. A good heap of them covered with embers at bedtime would be found alive when raked open in the morning.—J. T. Trowbridge in Atlantic.

Human Calendars.

In Siam every woman is a walking calendar. On Sunday red silk, with a parure of rubies, is worn; Monday brings a silver and white dress and a necklace of moonstones; Tuesday is dedicated to light red, with coral ornaments; Wednesday is devoted to green, with emeralds; Thursday sees a display of variegated colors, with catseyes; Friday the lady is arrayed in pale blue, with flashing diamonds, and Saturday in more somber, darker blue, with sapphires to match.

The Money-Back Cough Syrup.

Means a lot to people who are tired of experimenting with the "ordinary" cough preparations—you are not out a cent if Dr. George Leininger's For-mal-de-hyde Cough Cure does not please you. It will cure consumption and all serious and stubborn lung and throat diseases. Sold at 25c on a guarantee by J. W. Voorhees.

Strange Ideas of Beauty.

Babies in [illegible] have the back of the head flattened artificially by their mothers, and it is only marks of beauty their noses are screwed and a dimple formed on the chin. The head is flattened by making the child sleep with it on the hard soil or beside an earthenware pot. Each day the mother presses the nose with her fingers to make it long and pointed and bobs up the chin with a stem. In some cases the legs are straightened by means of bands. In America the Chinooks flatten the forehead.

His End.

She—Have you heard the news? Mr. Solomon is to marry again, the fourth time, I believe.

He—Yes, I've heard about it. Beats all how the rage for collecting will take hold of a man. Sometimes it's old books or playbills and sometimes it's postage stamps. In Mr. Solomon's case it appears to be wives.—Boston Transcript.

Quick Inference.

Judge—He's a liar and a fool and a thief. He [illegible] and you don't understand [illegible] you think about it?

Witness—I think he's a Methodist exhorter.—Yonkers Gazette.

Weak People

It's not what we eat, but what we digest that makes strength.

The trouble with most weak people is, they can neither eat nor digest good food.

Such people can't work successfully. It takes fuel to make steam, and it takes food to make strength.

A young fellow came in the store the other day. He was white and thin. "I'm afraid I'll have to give up my job," said he. "I'm tired before the day is half gone. I seem to be losing strength all the time."

The clerk said: "Fred, I know something that will help you. It's Vinol. The boss has got hold of a way to prepare cod liver oil so it tastes all right. He calls it Vinol. There is iron in it, and it's just the stuff for fellows like you. It'll give you an appetite. It won't hurt you anyway. Lots of folks round here are taking it, and they tell their friends, and they come and get it. If it don't help you, come back and get your money."

We endorse what the clerk said. We wouldn't have put time, money and reputation into Vinol, if we hadn't known it was different from the general run of medicines. About ninety-eight out of one hundred run down people, weak mothers, pale children, and old people find it helps them.

J. W. VOORHEES,
DRUGGIST.

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.
EUREKA HARNESS OIL
Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by Standard Oil Company

WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

To get it we are willing to do anything that is right We have purchased the stock of

GROCERIES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE

of O. D. Bush and are determined to run an up-to-date store.

We have put a delivery wagon on the road and we will call at your house, take your order and deliver goods promptly.

Give us a trial order and if everything is not perfectly satisfactory tell us about it.

VOORHEES & McCARTY,
Bush Building. EAST SMETHPORT, PA.

MODERN PHARMACY.

Pharmacy is a growing science and the druggist to-day who fills prescriptions must be up-to-date as well as his stock. Pure drugs, sciedtific service and reasonable prices are all combined when your prescription is filled here.

PERFUMES

we have a line that is the finest ever shown in town. Call and try a small bottle.

J. W. Voorhees,
Palace Pharmacy Smethport, Pa.

Make Your Selection From These Brands:

WHISKIES	WINES
Hunter Wilson Guckenheimer	White Seal White Top
Tom Moore Seymour Club	Great Western
Meadville Rye	Imported Sherry Imported Port
Rose Club Private Stock	Tokay Catawba Rhine
Gibson and 15 others.	St. Julian and many others.

Cognac Brandies, Holland Gin, Tom Gin, Jamaica Rum and nearly every popular brand of wine or liquor to be found in the country at very reasonable prices. Call and look over my stock.

A. J. Warshofsky,
Reilly Block, SMETHPORT, PA.

New Store, New Goods, New Prices, New Proprietors.

We are now prepared to do business in an up-to-date way.

Goods promptly delivered in any part of the borough, or at any reasonable distance in the country. Farm produce taken in exchange for groceries at market price.

All goods and prices guaranteed. We do not propose to be undersold.

Yours to please,

Hagberg & Sherburne,
Holder Block, SMETHPORT, PA.

STOP! READ! and REFLECT

And then go to

BROWNELL BROTHERS

Where you will find a carefully and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS. BOOTS and SHOES.
AND A CHOICE LINE OF THE
FINEST GROCERIES
TO BE FOUND IN TOWN AT
ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.

FURNITURE

You make no mistake in buying here. The stock is complete, and prices low.

CARPETS

An elegant assortment just received. Now is the time to secure best values. Remember our stock of wall paper contains all the latest patterns.

Main Street, Smethport. **Specht & Sasse.**

McKean County Miner

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Local notices, five cents per line for each insertion.

Cards, not exceeding one inch, $5 per annum.

Birth, marriage and death notices inserted free.

Letters of age and administrators' notices, $2 each.

Address all communications to

HARRY L. BACKUS,
Editor and Prop'r.

Smethport, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1903

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has borrowed $35,000,000 from New York banks to make improvements on its various lines of roads.

No sign of a reduction in the price of coal has come, although the duty has been removed for several days. No material reduction will take place on this account at all. However, a further advance in prices has been headed off, and even for this relief the country gives thanks.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

ACCORDING to the press dispatches it is feared by the friends of the deceased Editor Gonzales, that his murderer, James Tillman, cannot be convicted of his dastardly crime under the existing court and jury system of South Carolina. The moral conditions of that state must be terrible if Tillman can be acquitted of this crime.

ANOTHER vacancy exists in the Pennsylvania Superior Court. Judge William D. Porter has handed down his resignation, to take effect at the close of this month. Judge Porter was elected in 1895 and therefore had six years more to serve. The reason for the resignation is supposed to be the inadequacy of the salary attached to the position.

A DISPATCH from Vienna says: "The Austrian Zeitung says on the signing by the United States of the Panama Canal treaty, Great Britain and the nations of Europe, Germany and all other European powers, the paper adds, 'America will soon be the predominant world power. Europe will shrink under the shadow of American dollars. The Kaiser will perhaps become the vassal of the American republic.'"

[illegible] City, Colo., 60 East [illegible] was shot and killed by [illegible] Rico, Dolores county, on [illegible] Wednesday night. [illegible] was a [illegible] and [illegible] Rico. [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] way of [illegible] St. Louis. The affair was [illegible] a duel between [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ELLET'S DARING GUNBOAT RAID

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

February 14-18, 1863

[Copyright 1902 by G. L. Kilmer.]

JAN. 30, 1863, was the date of a spirited encounter off the beaten track of war between General Roger A. Pryor's Confederate brigade and Corcoran's Irish legion. The scene was near Suffolk, in southeastern Virginia, a region never before disturbed by anything more serious than chance collisions between scouts and pickets.

The gallant Corcoran had just reached the front in search of new fighting adventures after his narrow escape from death as a hostage in Libby prison. The large of his exploits at the head of the old Sixty-ninth at the first battle of Bull Run and his noble bearing under sentence of the gallows had called to his standard a new legion of his countrymen, among others a militia regiment bearing the number of the volunteer Sixty ninth.

The war had spared Suffolk because the destruction of the Merrimac and the activity of the Federal fleet upon the adjacent waters gave it into control of the north, and the south didn't think it worth the cost of a battle. Suffolk is on the navigable Nansemond and close to the fertile lands of Virginia and Carolina coast counties. As provisions grew scarce in the Confederate camps the harvest fields near Suffolk tempted the foragers far beyond their lines of safety.

When McClellan's army was withdrawn from the peninsula in 1862, the division of General John J. Peck was sent to Suffolk to garrison the town and port and also to guard the cleared granaries against forays by the hungering Confederates. The pick of the spoil lay within the Federal cavalry picket line, and every attempt of the enemy to make a rich haul was announced at General Peck's headquarters by alert scouts.

On Jan. 29 word reached General Peck that General Roger A. Pryor's brigade of infantry and twelve guns, had crossed the Blackwater river with an empty wagon train and was encamped around Kelly's store, four

A VOLLEY FROM AMBUSH.

teen miles from Suffolk. The empty wagons indicated that the Confederates were on a foraging expedition.

After verifying the news by means of fleet cavalry scouts and couriers Peck organized a force of 4,800 men, including cavalry and artillery, and placed Corcoran in command. Corcoran marched from Suffolk shortly after midnight, and a rapid advance of two hours brought his cavalry into collision with the enemy's pickets. The Confederates retired upon the main line of battle, and by the light of the enemy's campfires Corcoran posted his guns and prepared for immediate attack.

Pryor's camp was well laid for defense. The road from Suffolk crossed a swamp near the store, which stood in an open space surrounded by a thick pine forest reaching to the road where it pressed the swamp. Two Confederate regiments were posted in the woods to meet the Federal advance, and the artillery took position to sweep the field between the swamp and the store. Cavalry pickets were stationed at every path and lane, and the roadway across the swamp was also guarded by troops. To forestall a surprise Pryor sent 100 sharpshooters out along the road beyond the swamp to lie in hiding and greet the Federal advance.

Corcoran put his column in motion for a speedy attack soon after 3 o'clock in the morning, while it was still dark. The cavalry in front struck the ambush of sharpshooters and was received with a volley which emptied many saddles. The troopers rallied and dashed ahead, meeting another hail of bullets. Undaunted by the stealthy fire the cavalry pushed forward, driving the sharpshooters back across the swamp to a second ambush. At this point Corcoran's men received a deadly fire at ten paces and came to a halt.

While the cavalry struggled through the swamp Corcoran directed his artillery to toss some shells upon the Confederate rear. A battery of six guns opened the ball and, being sharply answered immediately by several pieces on the other side of the swamp, were joined by six more, making twelve in all. Pryor also had twelve guns in position on the edge of the field close to the swamp and around Kelly's store. By 4 o'clock all the guns were furiously engaged and kept it up for two hours without cessation. Shells tore through the pine trees lining the roadway and field and searched the swamp on both sides of the road.

At 5 o'clock Corcoran ordered his leading regiment to charge the enemy's gun in the roadway beyond the swamp. The colonel of this regiment had been mortally wounded, and the lieutenant colonel and major had both been unhorsed and disabled by Confederate shells. The adjutant attempted to rally the command and lead it into action, but the men became confused and blocked the roadway across the swamp. It was necessary to lead the regiment back to the rear in order to restore their confidence, and this delayed the advance of the next line following until 6 o'clock.

The Confederates having had time to prepare for the attack, Corcoran decided to reconnoiter his position before risking too much. He sent forward the One Hundred and Thirtieth New York, which was three times charged upon while making its way through the swamp and woods. The New Yorkers ran upon Pryor's guns, posted to sweep the open field and the road where it led out of the swamp. The reconnoissance warned Corcoran that it would involve useless slaughter to attempt a charge upon artillery by troops moving in column, or to halt them for formation under fire.

Meanwhile Corcoran's scouting cavalry had discovered another road leading to the enemy's right flank. A squad ron of troopers at once marched forward on the new road which also crossed the swamp, but on emerging into the open ground was received with a shower of case shot from a battery on the opposite side of the field. General Pryor had disposed his force to cover the approaches by both roads. The cavalry had a howitzer in the column, but it was silenced after firing three shots by the superior artillery of the Confederates.

On learning the result of the cavalry advance against the Confederate flank General Corcoran determined to try once more the direct attack in front. But it was nearing the hour of noon and his troops had eaten nothing since the previous evening, and a wise general knows the folly of expecting a good fight with men whose stomachs are empty. Besides the artillery had used up all its ammunition in the pursuit of the morning. A repulse of the infantry without guns to fire upon the enemy should they return the charge would mean the destruction of the whole command. Corcoran decided to wait for more ammunition and give his men a chance to take food.

At 12 o'clock all was ready for the advance, but the enemy offered no opposition to the crossing of the swamp. In fact, the movement of Corcoran's cavalry upon Pryor's flank had changed the whole battle. In order to meet the cavalry on his flank Pryor had withdrawn the infantry and batteries from the road first attacked and moved it around to the new point of danger. The cavalry was quickly repulsed and retired through the swamp. At this juncture General Pryor learned that his artillery had used up all its ammunition and the column was not prepared to cope with odds, especially when he had no cavalry and his batteries were a hindrance rather than a help. He reluctantly ordered a retreat to the Blackwater, leaving the battlefield to his foe.

Corcoran pushed the pursuit with his usual dash, and his infantry advance caught up with the Confederate rear guard at the crossing of a creek a few miles from the field. Placing guns in position Corcoran shelled the opposite bank with a few rounds, then sent Colonel Spear's Pennsylvania troopers over the bridge at a gallop. The Confederates had left the scene, and in a ride of two miles Spear saw nothing of the men in gray.

For a small affair the execution of the artillery at Deserted House, or Kelly's Store, as the battle is variously named, was remarkable. All the firing was done in the night, with only the flashes to guide the gunners. The first Federal shell killed Colonel Thomas Poague of the Fiftieth Virginia. Two Virginia captains also were killed by shell fire. The ground lately occupied by the Confederate batteries was strewn with dead soldiers, horses, broken rammers, sponges, knapsacks and cartridge boxes. General Pryor carried away all the wounded who fell in the open, but many of his soldiers struck down in the swamp were left to their fate.

The fire of Pryor's guns was also deadly. Corcoran lost two officers and twenty-one killed, eight officers and 100 men wounded, chiefly from shell fire. In the two hitherto engaged twenty-six men were killed or wounded.

Pryor's attempt and failure led to a more formidable expedition some weeks later under General Longstreet. The object was the same—to secure the rich supplies lying between the Blackwater and the Nansemond.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

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10c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists.

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FOUNDED ON A ROCK.

The Pueblo of the Acoma Indians in New Mexico.

A traveler from New Mexico was telling the other night of the wonders of that country.

"You have all heard the advice about building on a rock, I suppose," said he. "Well, to see that injunction carried out to the letter you should visit the Acoma Indians. Their pueblo is built on a mesa rising 300 feet from a comparatively level stretch.

"They tell a funny story about how they came to land on the top of such a huge rock. It seems that they were formerly located on another rock, and one day when they were all out working along came a great rainstorm and wiped off the map the only path leading up to their rock city. Well, there was nothing for it but to hunt up another rock, and they took a life lease of their present location.

"It's a picturesque place when one gets up there. The houses are built of adobe, and one has to get out of doors to get upstairs. You see, they have a ladder up which they climb to get into the second story.

"They have ways of their own of cooking. They grind their flour in a trough with stones. They grind the wheat as a woman washes clothes and spread it to dry on an old shawl. That part of it may look simple, but I tell you it takes some skill to spread a thin batter over a redhot soapstone as they do when baking. When it is done, they take hold of one corner and lift it off as one would a porous plaster.

"But those people are past masters in the art of making pottery. They have been at it for years and turn out some beautifully colored water jars, bowls and such things. Altogether they are a picturesque people, and a visit to them is well worth the climb up to their rocky home if one happens to be in that part of the country."—New York Tribune.

CONSENT EASILY WON.

The Reason a Little Girl Agreed to a Painful Operation.

There is one little girl in Washington who recently gave her parents an exhibition of her nature for which they were fondly unprepared. The child was cross eyed, and her affliction was a source of extreme annoyance to herself and family. An oculist was consulted, who advised an operation to remedy the defect, and so it was decided to take the little one to a hospital in Baltimore. The utmost secrecy was observed in the matter. Miss Annie had once made a great fuss about having a tooth pulled, and, of course, it was to be expected that she would enter serious objections to an operation on her eyes, says the Washington Post.

She was taken to Baltimore under the impression that she was going on a pleasure trip with her father and mother. When they arrived at the hospital the mother took her child to one side and nervously broached the real object of the trip. She set forth in all its triple horror the cruelness ment which is the lot of the cross eyed person, stating that the trouble would increase as she grew older.

"Now, Annie," she said finally, "we have brought you over here to have your eyes straightened. It won't hurt you at all. Wouldn't you like to have your eyes like other people's?"

"You just bet I would," exclaimed Annie, to the astonishment of the others. "You can go ahead and do anything you want, and I don't care how much it hurts. I'm just sick and tired of having a pack of colored boys spit into their hats and cross their fingers every time they meet me."

The operation was performed forthwith, and the young lady has as good a pair of eyes as anybody in Washington.

Discretion.

Two burglars broke into the house of a merchant who was generally considered to be very rich. After herculean efforts they managed to open the safe, but who can describe their disappointment when they found that it was empty and all their labor in vain? At that moment the master of the house, awakened by the noise, appeared on the scene. For a moment all three stood there as if turned into stone. The merchant was the first to come to himself.

"Gentlemen," he said, "let us all maintain a discreet silence over this accident. And now permit me to show you the door."—From the German.

He Was Prompt.

"I once knew a newly appointed minister," said a well known congressman in discussing the foreign service the other day, "who took eight months to reach his post on account of numerous social engagements en route,' as he explained. He arrived at his legation at 9 o'clock one morning and at 2 in the afternoon cabled for an increase of salary."

Just What She Wanted.

"There are some spectacles," remarked the man who had traveled, "that can never be forgotten."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the absentminded old lady. "I wish I had a pair of 'em!"—Chicago News.

Here "at Home Day."

The Lady—Did any one call while I was out?

The Maid—No, ma'am.

"That's very strange. I wonder what people think I have an 'at home day' for."—Moonshine.

Formosa is a country where a man must have a license before he is allowed to smoke opium.

There is no vice which mankind carries to such wild extremes as that of avarice.—Swift.

F. W. CROWLEY,

Fine Tailoring,

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Our facilities are unexcelled Satisfaction guaranteed.

MENU OF THE TURKS

DISHES THAT COULD BE ADOPTED BY AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES.

Viands That Are of Once Appetizing, Nutritious and Inexpensive—Popularity of Vegetables and Sweets. The National Dish.

Some of the dishes found on Turkish tables might well be adopted by the American housewife, being appetizing and inexpensive and easily prepared from articles that are to be found here in great abundance.

Turks do not care for salads, but prefer meat, fish, vegetables and sweet dishes. The Bosporus furnishes a great variety of excellent fish, among them the red mullet, oysters and mussels, but the Turks have no idea of the choice of cuts and simply ask for so many okas, caring nothing so that they get meaty pieces with few bones. Corned beef, roast beef, steak—these are unknown. Mutton, beef, a little veal, fowls and game are eaten. Pork is "the unutterable flesh."

Breakfast with the Turks of all classes consists of a cup of coffee and bread. A piece of cheese rolled into the fat pancake is eaten by the laborers. This is sometimes exchanged for cakes that are much like pretzels, only larger and not so hard, in the fruit season different kinds of fruit are added. Black bread made of unbolted rye flour is sold everywhere and when fresh is delicious. With a few grapes, a piece of the native cheese and a cup of coffee the richest man is satisfied.

With all fish, lobsters and many meats a sort of salad dressing is served made of garlic, oil, breadcrumbs and vinegar, all bruised to a cream, with caviare or cucumber. Mussels are much larger than in this country. They are washed, steamed until they open, then filled with rice, chopped onion and pepper and butter, packed closely in a vessel and baked an hour.

Turks make few soups as they prefer solid food, but sardines, anchovies and salted olives or pistachio nuts are eaten before meals as appetizers. Of vegetables, which enter largely into their diet, the favorite is the tomato, and scarcely any dish is considered complete without it, though they never eat this vegetable raw. To preserve tomatoes for winter use they boil them until the skins are loose, then pass them through colanders, after which they throw salt into the pulp. This causes it to settle and the water is poured off while the residue is put into thin bags and hung in the shade. The next day it is spread on flat surfaces to dry. After it is cut into squares and laid in covered jars. This process retains the taste and qualities of the tomato better than canning, and a little water makes the pulp fit to eat again.

Potatoes, a taste for which was acquired only with the Turk, are first boiled, mashed with eggs and a little flour, then made into cakes and fried. Beans and lima beans are boiled with tomatoes and butter and some times onions. Squash is sliced and fried or stuffed with minced meat, onions and boiled rice and then baked. Large cucumbers are also stuffed with minced meats and baked or are eaten raw with salt. One good stew is made of mutton and green peas. Another has all sorts of vegetables, like an Irish stew.

Eggplant is cooked in many ways, some of them palatable and good. One recipe is called Imambaldie, which means that the imam for whom the dish first was made fainted with delight at its excellence. To make it, cut slits in the sides of the eggplant and insert a forcemeat of onion and minced chicken in the cavities. Tie strips of cloth around and fry thoroughly in boiling fat. Another way is to substitute eggplant for potato in a stew. Tomatoes should also be added.

Moussaka, another and better form, calls for one large eggplant, sliced rather thick, without peeling. Have a quart of tomatoes freshly peeled or canned and one pound of minced beef. Fry the beef until it separates, set aside while the eggplant is being fried, then put alternate layers of meat, eggplant and tomatoes in a deep dish; season and bake in a slow oven one hour.

Another delicious dish results from placing sliced onions, tomatoes and ship's bread or soda biscuit in layers, with a generous piece of butter, in a covered dish. Bake slowly four hours.

Pilaf, the national dish of Turkey, is served invariably at every dinner. Rice always forms the foundation, and the most popular variety is that where nothing but butter, tomatoes and rice is used. Take three-quarters of a pound of Carolina or Egyptian rice, wash until perfectly clean and while still wet place in a pan with one-quarter of a pound of butter. Stir over the fire until the rice has absorbed the butter and become a light golden color. Add the rice to three pints of strained tomato juice, boil the whole up once, then draw aside to cook, without stirring, for twenty-five minutes. When done, melt another quarter of a pound of butter, and when the pilaf is dished up pour it over the top. Each kernel should be separate. The color will be a rich light brown.

Yalanje-dolmia is a popular dish with foreigners as well as Turks. Scald some fresh green grape leaves. Take a half pound of rice and fry in butter as for pilaf. Mince some onion and parsley very fine and add them to the rice with salt and pepper. Stuff each leaf with the mixture, fastening the little bundles with cloves. Lay them in a kettle, the opening downward, keep them in place and just enough water to keep them from burning. Simmer for three-quarters of an hour.—New York Tribune.

INSURANCE.

Life Fire and Accident written by

W. F. SPECHT,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Official Directory

STATE

Governor—Samuel W. Pennypacker.
Lieutenant Governor—W. W. Brown.
State Treasurer—Frank G. Harris.
Attorney General—Elkin G. McCauley.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—T. J. Edwards.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY

President Judge—Joseph W. Gordon, Smethport.
Member of Congress—S. B. Dresser, Bradford.
State Senator—Myron Matson, Bradford.
Members of Assembly—J. W. Campbell, Kane; J. M. McKinney, Bradford.
District Attorney—John P. Melvin, Bradford, Pa.
Sheriff—Charles E. Mayo, Morrisdale.
Prothonotary—C. E. Beh, Smethport.
Recorder—H. M. Choate, Smethport.
Register—J. B. Eastman, Smethport.
Clerk of Courts—W. H. Morrison, Smethport.
County Treasurer—A. W. Boyd, Bradford.
Commissioners—Geo. Griffiths, Kane; J. A. Peterson, Bradford; W. F. Walsh, Smethport.
Com'rs Clerk—S. B. Weaver, Kane.
Jury Com'rs—Walter Ostrander, Wm. Brodbeck.
Auditors—Oscar Engstrom, Smethport; H. B. Bartle, Port Allegany; James Devlin, Bradford.
Coroner—B. H. Hall, M. D., Bradford.
County School Superintendent—J. E. Myers, Smethport.

BOROUGH.

Burgess—F. W. Brownell.
Council—James A. McKean, president, Mrs. I. Colegrove, secretary; W. F. Walsh, treasurer; Charles McKean, C. Herzog, Alfred Hagberg, Thomas Camp, J. A. Verdon.
Justices—B. L. Knapp, W. Stark.
Constable—C. N. Bates.
High Constable—Andrew Ness.
School Directors—E. R. Mayo, president; Jno. N. Algie, treasurer; F. D. Gallup, secretary; W. F. Specht, H. W. Rubin, Oscar Engstrom.
Collector—Carl Susse.
Assessor—J. A. Holder.
Auditors—R. C. Susse, John Eastman, Alex Clarke.
Judge of Election—H. R. Henderson.
Inspectors of Election—Samuel Green, F. H. Freeman.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 388, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. at Masonic Hall, Main street.

SAMUEL E. BELL, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work Initiary degree first meeting of each month; 1st degree on second; and degree on third, and 3rd degree on fourth meetings.

WM. DENNISON, N. G.
W. G. BUTLER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. 272, meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.

S. J. SWANSTON, Chief Patriarch.
P. M. CHOATE, Scribe.

G. A. R.—McKean Post No. 247, meets first and third Thursday evenings each month at 7:30 o'clock, in the O. F. fellows Hall.

E. R. MAYO, Com.
H. L. BURLINGAME, Adjutant.

W. R. C.—Meets every Thursday afternoon at I. O. O. F. Hall.

MRS. ADELL GRIGSBY, Pres't.
MRS. ROSE PETROE, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.—Smethport Lodge, No. 180, meets Tuesday evening of each month in Keens Hall.

Z. C. GUFFORD, M. W.
J. C. GALLUP, Recorder.

R. O. T. M.—Smethport Tent, No. 0, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall.

H. C. WELLS, Com.
W. H. MORRISON, R. K.

L. O. T. M.—Brown Hive, No. 48, meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, every afternoon.

MINNIE L. PRICE, Com.
LIZZIE E. BOOZER, R. K.

C. M. B. A.—Smethport Branch 33, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, in W. C. T. U. Hall, Back of Bank at 7:30 p. m.

JAMES LYNCH, Pres't.
DR. MAS CLARK, Jr., Sec'y.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every alternate Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. at the M. E. Church.

MRS. NELLIE L. BREYER, Pres't.
Mrs. MARY E. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

P. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 25, meets on every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall.

C. M. COLEGROVE, Pres.
MARY A. DUNNING, Sec'y.

Phoenix Chapter No. 15, O. E. S.—Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

MRS. W. F. SPECHT, W. M.
MRS. L. T. COLEGROVE, Sec'y.

I. O. R. M.—Meets every Monday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall. Adoption degree 1st Monday; Warrior's degree 2nd Monday; Chief's degree 3rd Monday.

L. P. WILCOX, S.
L. K. HOGARTH, C. of R.

Churches

Methodist Episcopal—Gaylord H. Patterson, Ph. D., pastor. Class Meeting, Sunday at 10 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 11:45 a. m. Junior League at 4 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal—J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Additional service at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

All Saint's Memorial Chapel.—East Smethport—Rev. J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 2:45 p. m. Sunday School 3:30 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—Rev. P. Cosgrove, Pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each Sunday.

First Baptist Church.—P. S. Calvin, Pastor. Preaching each Sunday at 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Junior Endeavor at 3 p. m. Senior Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 7:30. Ladies' Aid Society meets each Friday afternoon in the church building. Women's Missionary Circle meets the first Tuesday evening in each month. The pastor preaches in the East Smethport Chapel each Sunday afternoon at 2:30. All are invited. Seats free.

Colegrove.—Rev. W. F. Tubbs, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Clermont Church.—Rev. W. F. Tubbs, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 3 p. m.

Pennsylvania

RAILROAD

BUFFALO AND ALLEGHENY ALLEY DIVISION.

Time Table—Taking effect Nov. 4, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE SMETHPORT.

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday, 9:14 a. m.
*Buffalo Mail, daily except Sunday, 2:39 p. m.

*Train leaving Smethport 2:39 p. m. connects at Olean with Chautauqua Division for Allegany, Salamanca, Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont.

Train 122, week days.....10:59 a. m.
Train 126, week days.....7:07 p. m.

For Larabee, Port Allegany, Coudersport and points south:

Train 121, week days.....9:14 a. m.
Train 123, week days.....2:39 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

8:18 p. m.—Train 12, week days, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Ottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York 9:30 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

12:25 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p.m., New York 10:23 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 8:35 p. m. Vestibuled parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

3:23 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:45 a. m., New York 8:30 a. m., Baltimore 7:00 a. m., Washington 8:05 a. m. Through sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 a. m.

4:40 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6:45 a. m., New York 9:43 a. m., week days 10:05 a. m. Sundays). Baltimore 8:15 a. m., Washington 9:10 a. m. Through sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia, New York and Washington. Passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 a. m. Connects at Driftwood with train for Renovo, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

12:01 a. m.—Train 14, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 a. m., New York 10:13 a. m., week days, 7:15 a. m. Sundays). Baltimore 7:15 a. m., Washington 8:30 a. m. Vestibuled Buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 a. m.—Train 9, daily, for Erie, Ridgway and weekdays DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10:20 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6:20 p. m.—Train 10, week days, for Kane and intermediate stations.

Weekdays

NORTH	STATIONS	SOUTH
A. M. Lv.		Ar. P. M.
9 40	Ridgway	12 01
9 55	Johnsonburg	11 46
10 11	Glen Hazel	11 28
10 20	Straight	11 20
10 25	Instanter	11 16
10 31	Shaffers Run	11 10
10 38	Woodvale	11 04
10 45	Clermont	11 00
A. M.		A. M.

Connections are made with train 8, leaving Johnsonburg at 11 48 a. m., for Erie and intermediate points, arriving at Erie at 4 50 p. m., and at Ridgway with train 400, leaving Ridgway 12:10 p. m. for DuBois, Red Rock, Pittsburg and intermediate points and train 6, leaving Ridgway at 2 20 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railway.

Time Card in Effect Jan. 9, 1902.

Trains leave Smethport as follows:

8:10 a. m.—Daily except Sunday for Ormsby, Simpson, Davis, Aiken, Kinzua Jct. and Bradford, connecting at Bradford with the P. R. R. for all points east and west. Also for Mt. Jewett and Kane, connecting at Kane with the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for points south and west with the Penn'a. R. R. for points east and west.

1:40 p. m.—Daily except Sunday for Ormsby, Simpson, Davis, Aiken, Kinzua Jct. and Bradford connecting at Bradford with the P. R. R. for all points east and west. Also for Mt. Jewett and Kane, connecting at Kane with the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for points south and west with the Penn'a. R. R. for points east and west. Parlor sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Washington and passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Washington to Baltimore.

4:25 p. m.—Train 14, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 a. m., New York 10:13 a. m., week days, 7:15 a. m. Sundays). Baltimore 7:15 a. m., Washington 8:30 a. m. Vestibuled Buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 a. m.—Train 9, daily, for Erie, Ridgway and weekdays DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10:20 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6:20 p. m.—Train 10, week days, for Kane and intermediate stations.

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J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R.

Time Table No. 14. Passenger Train Schedule Effective June 30, 1902

MT. JEWETT & SMETHPORT DIV.

p.m	p.m	a.m		a.m	p.m
5 10	2 10	8 10	lv	Mt. Jewett ar	8 40
5 21	2 21	8 21		Hazlehurst	8 29
5 29	2 28	8 32		Marshburg	8 21
5 34	2 33	8 40		Keating	8 13
5 37	2 37	8 42		Custer	8 10
				City	
6 05	2 39	9 14		Smethport	7 40
				City	
6 18	2 43	9 27		Lafayette Valley	7 27
6 24	2 49	9 34		Corydon	7 20
6 31	2 55	9 40		Larrabee	7 13

SHAWMUT DIVISION.

Southward Read down	STATIONS & Sidings	Northward Read up
P.M	A.M.	P.M	A.M.
1 00	11 30	Clermont	7 05	8 25
1 07	11 37	Webbsville	6 58	8 17
1 12	12 06	Wildwood	6 4	8 04
1 22	12 16	North Fork	5 37	7 48
1 29	12 28	Bear Run	5 26	7 37
	AM			PM
8 47	12 50		St	4 55	7 25
9 07	1 50	7 38	St	Marys	4 35	7 05
					PM	AM
	7 52	7 40		Ivanl	11 06	6 45
	8 17	8 03		Laine	10 34	6 29
	8 21	8 08		Kersey	10 30	6 18
	8 40	8 46		Elliott	9 59	5 44
	8 45	8 50		Hyde	9 55	5 40
AM		AM			PM	AM
	6 3			St. Marys	6 05	
8 05	6 30			Laine	5 42	8 05
8 15	7 00			Byrnes	5 10	7 30
8 40	7 05			Weedville	5 05	7 05

Close connections at St. Marys, with P. & E. R. R. for all points East and West. At Clermont, for all points on W. N. Y. & P. R'y, or their connections.

N. B.—All trains daily except Sunday.

M. S. BLAIR, General Supt. C. H. HAMMOND, Gen. Pass. Agt. St. Marys, Pa.

C OUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, taking effect Monday, March 18, 1901.

Ar. Eastward. A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	L'v Westward. P.M.	A.M.
8:05	7:05	Ulysses	7:20	2:25
7:50	6:53	Crowell	7:27	2:32
7:46	0	Carpenter	0	2:34
7:40	6:48	Perkins	7:32	2:37
7:37	6:45	Newfield Junc	7:37	2:42
0	0	Newfield	7:41	2:46
7:05	6:36	Gold	7:44	2:49
7:00	6:30	Raymond	7:49	2:45
6:45	6:21	Seven Bdg's	8:07	3:06
6:40	6:17	Colesburg	8:04	3:09
6:25	6:10	Frinks	8:12	3:17
6:15	0	N. Couds'pt	0	3:26
6:10	6:00	Dp. Ar.	8:25	3:36
A.M.	A.M.	P.M. Coudersport.		P.M
4:20	7:45	12:15 Ar. Dp.	8:28	6:00
0	0	12:13 Hammond	0	0
4:05	7:38	12:06 Olmsted	8:33	6:05
3:52	7:25	12:05 Mina	8:37	6:10
3:45	0	11:59 Knowlton	0	6:17
3:40	7:25	11:55 Roulette	8:47	6:21
3:30	7:16	11:47 Burtville	8:56	6:28
3:23	0	11:41 Coleman	0	6:34
3:20	0	0 Chem. Wrks	0	0
3:15	7:05	11:36 Pt. Allegany	9:08	6:40
P.M.	P.M.	A.M. Dp Ar	A.M.	P.M.

0—Trains do not stop.

Connections at Ulysses with N. Y. C. & H. R. R.; at Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R'y. and at Newfield Junction with B. & S. R. R.

Trains run on eastern standard time.

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NEXT of KIN

By Elizabeth Cherry Waltz

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August Werner was hammering stoutly away at his pigpen when a small figure appeared in the barn door. The young farmer at once suspended operations for it was an occasion when Aunt Happy braved her fear of the cattle pens. She held a letter in her hand.

"Der carrier blew der horn, and here vas a new kind of letter by you, August."

"Let's see, Aunt Happy—'A. Werner Abbeyville, Mercer county.' That looks like me. It's from Pittsburg, Pa. Well, I do not know any one there."

He tore open the end and took out a typewritten sheet of paper. As he glanced the ugly it he got red in the face.

"Vill der anything wrong be?" queried the small woman.

"Nothing wrong, but something I don't at all understand. Say, Aunt

"IS THIS AUGUST WERNER?" DEMANDED THE RED FACED MAN.

Happy, you knew my Gertrude, didn't you? Had she any relatives in Pittsburg?"

"Vas it him you mean? Ach, she vas a fery nice girl by me. Vas it good news or bad news, August?"

"Hard to tell in one way. That letter says that a cousin of my mother is dead and has left me $2,000 to look after his little girl. He was on his way here when he was taken sick in Paris, Ills., and died. The lawyer that writes has sent her right along for me to keep until she is married. She's got some of her own?"

"My, my!" cried Aunt Happy. "Vat strange things! You take care mit a young child. I thinks it's no dakes care mit der child, August, und you gets der money."

"It looks that way," replied the man cheerfully, "only I think there is a mistake. There's one thing certain, and that is she will be in Abbeyville on the afternoon train, and I have to go in and bring her out here."

"I puts a bed in my rooms," promptly replied Aunt Happy, "und it vill make much difference in der house, August. You vas getting too much to stay in der house und by me. Der child must be made ferry happy mit der fairs und der circus und der picnics."

It is hard to tell what August's feelings were as he drove along the country road; at least the money would pay off the remainder of his mortgage and buy the coveted ten acres that cut into his land so badly. Again he realized that he had been a lonely man and that a child would lighten his life.

The eastern train was later than he thought, and partly to pass the time August got shaved and made some purchases he afterward regarded as providential. Several passengers alighted, but no small girl. In a tremor of anxiety August ran along to the conductor.

"There was a small girl to come on this train from Pittsburg," he said breathlessly.

The conductor grinned.

"From Pittsburg? We had a passenger, but she was a pretty big girl. There she is over there. All aboard!"

August stared down the platform and beheld a young lady, elegantly dressed to his simple mind and carrying a guitar case. He walked toward her in confusion.

"My name is Werner," he began diffidently. "I am looking for a girl"—

She smiled back timidly.

"Then you are my cousin—all the cousin I have. We were on the way here when papa was taken ill."

August turned away from her face of grief and tried to speak gruffly.

"I'll send for your trunks. We will ride right out, and my housekeeper, Aunt Happy, will make you comfortable."

In this confounding situation Aunt Happy was his tower of refuge. Her face was a study as she helped him carry in the stranger's bundles, but she never wavered.

"I hopes it vas ferry vell you vas," she said, beaming as usual.

Gertrude Hazleton felt like a weary mariner who has reached a home port.

"My father played in an orchestra all over the country," she said. "Some times I went along, sometimes I went to schools. I never had a home. I shall be glad to stay with you and Aunt. I hope you'll be glad to have me."

"Vell, I dinks it a fery good thing py," said Aunt Happy, and so it was settled.

August Werner wrote to the lawyer and told him of the situation. Three months passed, and Gertrude Hazleton was another creature, prompt, care free and happy. The roses bloomed, and in the summer evenings she sang little songs to the tinkle of the guitar.

One hot July morning a buggy drove to the front gate. From it descended a pompous individual and a red faced, middle aged man of unattractive appearance. They were met by Aunt Happy.

"Is Mr. August Werner here? Does a Miss Hazleton stay here?"

"O ja," snarled Aunt Happy.

"We want to see them," said the pompous man, sitting down to mop his brow.

Aunt Happy seized a bell rope and by a vigorous pull startled the pigeons from the vine wreathed little cupola above. Then up the lane from the orchard came the blond August side by side with the darker Gertrude. It was a pretty picture.

"Is this August Werner?" demanded the red faced man.

"It is," returned the young farmer.

"Well, my name is Werner, too. Albert Werner. I live in Crosby township, and you got a letter meant for me last spring. This young woman is my niece, the daughter of my mother's cousin, who married Jerome Hazleton. How does she come to be kept here?"

"I received a letter to meet her at Abbeyville," returned August, somewhat hotly. "I've been writing to the man who sent her."

"Trying to get that money?" sneered the stranger. "Well, it's mine. And I've come to get my niece."

"I don't want the money unless it is mine," returned August, "or Gertrude has stepped of her own will."

"That's just truth," nodded Aunt Happy. "She got no use to go away."

"I'm the legal guardian," put in the pompous man, "and I tell you I have come to get this girl. Is your name Miss Hazleton?"

It was Gertrude's turn now.

"I don't care about that," she replied. "I never knew I had relatives. I like August like that. I have always loved him. It was always a shame that I was a burden to him."

"That will soon be remedied," replied the lawyer.

Aunt Happy shook the duster gleefully.

"Dot vas der best ch-k-w" she said fearlessly."

August took the duster, his own eyes laughing. "If being more of a cross up this way we'll have it next week instead of next Sunday as we intended. That does the business for it depends to the point of law and a son in law is a great deal nearer than a third or fourth cousin, isn't it, sprice?"

"Well, ve-y," scowled Aunt Happy. "Dot vas der gost vay out of it. I vas so gay I feels like der circus und der fair und der picnics vas all dere now."

But the lovers had wandered back to the corner hand in hand, oblivious of anger, greed, malice and the whole world.

Consumption Cured at a Bargain.

There is a little woman whose bargain hunting instincts are so highly developed that she couldn't pass a marked down sale without going in any more than a child could pass a human Santa Claus without stopping to watch his antics. Every time she buys anything she doesn't want and brings it home to her stricken husband she declares that it was "just like picking up $10." Last week she came home with a bottle of patent medicine.

"What is it?" asked her husband resignedly. He knows it is always better to ask "What is it?"

"Consumption cure!" she announced triumphantly, holding up the bottle to the light. "Isn't it a pretty color?"

"But who's got consumption around here?" asked the husband brutally.

The wife opened her eyes.

"Why, James," she remarked coldly, "I'm surprised at you! It was like picking up hundreds of dollars. It just cost 19 cents. A whole case of consumption cured for 19 cents! Aren't you broad minded enough to see the bargain?"

And, hugging the consumption sure close to her heart as though it were an abused poodle, she flufted out of the room.—New York Press.

A Lucky Incidental.

"It was in a western court," said an eastern judge, "and the defendant, charged with the theft of sundry hams, was clearly guilty. He had been seen by a dozen witnesses committing the theft, the hams were found in his possession and he didn't deny the charge. His counsel already saw his client behind the bars and confined his remarks to this simple statement:

"'Gentlemen of the jury, in determining your verdict I want you to consider one thing—this defendant is a veteran of the Mexican war. He it was who first raised the American flag over Vera Cruz.' The defense rests its case.'

"The district attorney pointed out that the accused was clearly guilty, and the judge's charge was against the prisoner, but to the surprise of the court the jury after five minutes of deliberation returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

"'Do you mean to say that not guilty is your verdict?' roared the judge.

"'Yes, your honor,' said the foreman, 'but I may as well add that it's lucky for the prisoner that he was the first man to raise the American flag at Vera Cruz.'"

A COPY OF THE KORAN.

How a Purchaser Must Go About Purchasing It in Stamboul.

[illegible] Dead Here are several book stalls, the proprietors of which are either Persians, Arabians, Abyssinians or Turks. Now in the frequented streets are these stores, but in dark and narrow alleys. The books in them comprise various editions of the Koran, translated into all the languages of the orient; theological and historical treatises on the Koran in the Turkish, Persian and Arabic tongues, annals which clearly prove that all the sultans of the Ottoman dynasty were prodigies of genius and sanctity, marvelous fairy tales and stories of adventure, which are more or less fantastic and the sole object of which is to prove that no one should be considered honest, intelligent or happy unless he is a Turkish Mussulman, unless he venerates the sultans, unless he lives in Stamboul all his life, without ever quitting it even for a day, and unless he regards as utterly fabulous all that he hears about Europe.

A Mussulman is forbidden to sell a copy of the Koran, and therefore a foreigner who desires to purchase the sacred book must proceed as follows: Go into the bookstore, leaving on your face as much as possible an expression of [illegible] and say to the proprietor:

"I shall consider myself eternally indebted to you if you will present me with a copy of the Koran."

"As I am a decent believer," the proprietor will answer, "I think it my duty to assist any unbeliever who desires to instruct himself in our law. Moreover, you seem to be a serious man, and I am convinced that it is not curiosity which prompts you to obtain a copy of the Koran, but a sincere desire to study our religion. Therefore I am willing to make you a present of this copy. Though I value it highly, [illegible] be a good price for it."

[illegible] You will look in your pocket, and [illegible] dollars for the proprietor will [illegible] "I shall consider myself [illegible] your debtor if you will [illegible] presented [illegible] for [illegible] If you think [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

UNDER the SURFACE

By Roy Richardson

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"I'm sorry we're invited," observed Mrs. Edmonds to her husband as they dressed to go out. "We shan't have a good time."

"Why?" her husband inquired. "I always liked Ned."

"Yes," responded Mrs. Edmonds, "I like them both, but, Will, try as hard as I may, they make me absurdly jealous."

Mr. Edmonds grew serious. "The old excuse, Grace. I thought you had outgrown that bad habit. We've got so much that they can never have. There?" he cried, pinching her cheek. "Let's put it aside. We have each other, while you know they quarrel. We must have them here some evening soon. You can sing while I juggle the chafing dish. Ned Constable never could make a decent rabbit. His wife won't let him learn how."

Mrs. Edmonds smiled even at her husband's pleasantry of a pleasant evening at home. "I shall depend upon you," she said as they rang the Constable door bell, "to keep me good-tempered tonight, Will."

It was quite an affair. Mr. and Mrs. Constable, whatever they might be when alone, were a charming host and hostess.

"How will they do it?" exclaimed Mrs. Edmonds to her husband as they sat chatting. Then, with a dangerous tone in her voice, she said, "I wish, oh, so much, that you and I"—

"There, there," Edmonds broke in gently. "We're not going to spend it that, dearie. By Jove!" he ejaculated suddenly. "I do believe there's old Tom Goodwin over there all by himself. You remember Tom, don't you, Grace? The fellow who was best man for me at our wedding, and who said he was sending me instead of keeping a railroad ticket. I never saw, her, by the way. He was alone, I believe. You remember Goodwin, don't you?"

"Don't I?" Goodwin remarked a few moments later, seating himself beside his two old friends. "I am glad to find that you remember the pleasure of

THEY [illegible] AND DANCED.

[illegible] Edmonds. "And [illegible] expected pleasure at the present. First of all, Mrs. Edmonds, that I didn't want to come here at all."

At this Edmonds scolded at his wife. "Neither did we. Now we are glad we did," he said. "But, Tom, why haven't you called? You might have found us before this in the directory."

"Oh, yes," Tom rejoined; "but you're such dreadful swells I didn't dare. You see," he explained while Mrs. Edmonds tried to tell him how modest they really were, "I'm just beginning. When you first begin, people don't like you, and usually you don't take to them, and so I have thought it best to keep away by myself until I had done something worth while."

Goodwin made himself very agreeable, and Mrs. Edmonds liked him. Her husband got deep in debate with a business acquaintance, and the two men presently drifted to the other side of the room, so when the music began in the conservatory Goodwin took Mrs. Edmond's up stairs.

"It's awfully good of you, you know," he said to her as they settled themselves next a dense mass of palms in the ballroom, "not to insist on dancing, but to talk to me. You're so cheerful and seem so contented. Will is a fortunate man, Mrs. Edmonds."

"How odd! I was discontented and blue when I came here tonight," she said, "all because I was—well, I was covetous."

Tom laughed.

"We all get that way at times, I fancy," he remarked. "Look at those De Puysters standing over there, the richest people here. You wouldn't believe it, but they are ridiculously jealous of the Four Hundred. How the Four Hundred fare we never know, but the De Puysters ape them as far as they can, while some of us are silly enough to ape the De Puysters. I am glad you are not one of those."

Before Mrs. Edmonds could confess that indeed she was one of them there came to her ear from behind the palms by which they sat the sound of voices. They both recognized the tones of their host and hostess. It was an awkward position, but they could not have escaped being seen from over the palms.

Constable was evidently remonstrating with his wife. "You can't mean to [illegible] keep [illegible] Du Puysters. One [illegible] see us to [illegible] can't afford [illegible]

[illegible] saying [illegible] can't pay for that." Mrs. Constable, with considerable [illegible] "Why don't you go into bankruptcy and be done with it? You would look well, bankrupt, wouldn't we?" her spouse cut in. "I never used to complain, as you say, because I was getting rich fast then. It is changed now and I'm often pinched for money to the verge of desperation. I've told you so, Annie. While I've no objection to your entertaining and having a good time, there's a limit to our means, you know, and where the deuce the money for this is coming from I don't see."

"You never told me!" cried Mrs. Constable. "You merely said you were worried. And I'll tell you right now, Ned Constable, I do intend keeping pace with the De Puysters and flatter myself I have done so."

"He struck me on 'change for $10,000 last week," muttered Constable. "You may be able to keep up the pace, but, remember, I can't at that figure, Annie."

There was a pause. Then he said pathetically: "You go at it wrong, and, as you know, and I have prayed you [illegible] Will Edmonds and his wife. They are just as fine as the world takes such people, but they are richer and happier than we are."

"Yes," exclaimed Mrs. Constable "and I've got a little place where you can merrily turn around and where you don't starve reputations, impecunious actors or authors who hope to startle the world some day. Perhaps you would like to change places with them."

"I may have to," Constable murmured, "before it is all over. Come, Annie, the people are doing. We must get downstairs."

Goodwin and Mrs. Edmonds arose, he serious, she trembling.

"Tell me," he asked her, "should we have gone away?"

"Yes and no," she answered. "We couldn't without their knowing." Then, putting her hand in his as they came to Mr. Edmonds, she observed serenely: "A little while ago I was jealous of them, Mr. Goodwin. Now I am not, and my life's place where you remember it, around us is sweet and good to live. Come and see us soon. We will welcome you, and you may get an idea how nice humility is. Good night. I thank you for being here."

* * * * * * *

As Grace and Will stood again in their own house later that night she said to him as she kissed him, with tears in her eyes: "I thank the Lord, Will dearest, for our little place where some people can hardly turn around. Shut your eyes, Will, and say it after me: 'Bless our little place, O Lord, you can hardly turn around.' Amen."

The Gifts of the West

The West [illegible] the world since [illegible] Thirty [illegible] between [illegible] Pacific [illegible] has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]